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Country programme document for Honduras (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Honduran government has promoted initiatives to improve governance, security and economic competitiveness. The country is experiencing a sustained economic growth of 3.5 per cent.[1] Yet, **certain population sectors remain excluded, especially the country's most vulnerable groups**. Whether because of age, disability, gender, income, ethnicity, sexual orientation (LGBTI), health conditions (HIV, tuberculosis), migration, violence, forced displacement or location in regions of deteriorating ecosystems and/or susceptible to natural hazards, vulnerable groups are at a disadvantage for exercising their civil, political, cultural, social and economic rights. Honduras ranks 131 out of 188 countries on the human development index, scoring 0.606, and a gender inequality index score of 0.48.[2] The causes of poverty and inequality are multi-faceted and include high levels of public sector corruption, violence, insecurity, low productivity, shortage of decent employment opportunities, family ties strained by migration, heavy dependence on natural resources and subsistence agriculture vulnerable to eco-system deterioration and climate change, isolation and problems of land occupation and tenure (such as in La Mosquitia).

2. **Political participation of citizens and the full enjoyment of human rights** face significant challenges. The Honduras 2015 Universal Periodic Review provided 152 recommendations, of which 94 (60.5 per cent) referred directly to the situation of women, indigenous and afro-descendant ethnic groups, youth, people with disabilities and the LGBTI community. The size of the indigenous and afro-descendent population is believed to be somewhere between 10[3] to 20 per cent[4] of the total population. This group suffers from low human development indicators with lags in years of education, economic participation, income generation and housing conditions, loss of language and gender roles disadvantageous to women.[5] The LGBTI community faces high levels of discrimination and persecution.[6, 7] Despite advances toward a new model of representation and the appearance of new political parties, polarization generated by the 2009 political crisis persists and is evident in daily life. Honduras progressed on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, moving from 133rd in 2012 to 112th in 2015. The government signed an agreement with the global anti-corruption coalition Transparency International and the Mission to Support Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras of the Organization of American States. Nevertheless, social discontent over inequality in access to basic services and opportunities, allegations of public corruption and overall impunity have led to continued widespread dissatisfaction among citizens. USAID and EU are supporting the justice sector to combat impunity.

3. The **lack of citizen security** poses an obstacle to human development in Honduras.[8] In 2011, the economic cost of crime and violence was estimated at US$885 million, or 9.6 per cent of the GDP. [9] Violence and insecurity disproportionately affect women, youth and other vulnerable groups. Despite significant progress in reducing homicide rates, excessive levels of violence persist. The homicide rate in 2015 was 60 per 100,000 inhabitants.[10] Moreover, Honduras has the highest rate of reported femicides in Latin America (531 in

[1] Central Bank of Honduras (2015) Main Economic Indicators.

[2] UNDP (2015) Human Development Report 2015.

[3] INE (2013). National population and housing census. Honduras has seven Indigenous groups (Lenca, Maya Chorti, Miskito, Nahua, Pech, Tawahka and Tolupán), and two Afro- descendants (Garifunas and English-speaking creoles).

[4] IDB (2007). Strategic Plan for the integral development of autochthonous people, December 2007.

[5] Alejandra Faúndez and Marcos Valdes (2011). Characterization of the indigenous and afro-descent population in Hondurans.

[6] KUKULCAN Association (2016) National Consultation on the Honduran LGBTI population rights, February 2016.

[7] National Commissioner of Human Rights (2015) Annual report to the National Congress, April 2016.

[8] UNDP (2014) Regional Report on Human Development 2013-2014 "Citizen Security with a human face: assessment and proposals for Latin America," p.4.

[9] World Bank (2011). Crime and Violence.

[10] IUDPAS (2015) National Bulletin Number. 40

2014[11]). Violence and citizen insecurity negatively impact people's lives[12] and are a priority for the Government.[13] Recent evidence linked migration to high levels of violence and criminality[14], prompting the Government in 2013 to establish the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Persons Displaced by Violence.[15]

4. Since 2009, UNDP has supported **institutional strengthening** of key actors and has demonstrated credibility, neutrality and convening capacity to create spaces for citizen participation and dialogue. This approach has been effective for including citizen vision and feedback in the design and implementation of public policies, such as the Comprehensive Human Rights Plan, the National Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Agenda for Indigenous and Afro-descendent Women, the Comprehensive Policy on Citizen Security and Coexistence (2012-2022) and support to civil society for complementing state action.[16] Similarly at the local level, with UNDP support, Plans for Coexistence and Citizen Security are being implemented in five of the country's most violent municipalities, with four of them mobilizing national resources to ensure sustainability. UNDP helped create municipal Mediation and Reconciliation Units for preventing violence and improving access to alternative justice and conflict resolution mechanisms. Evaluations confirm the need to continue traditional governance interventions at the national level and to translate them into an inclusive good governance, rights-based approach at the local level. Implementation of the National Human Rights Plan, supported by UNDP, was also highlighted as an important tool for guiding institutional development and mainstreaming of a rights-based approach.

5. **Honduras faces the highest levels of poverty and social and economic inequality in Latin America.** The Gini coefficient for Honduras is 0.52, with only 3.2 per cent of the income earned by the poorest quintile.[17] Poverty affects 62.8 per cent of households, with 39.7 per cent living in extreme poverty (more than half of rural households, 51.8 per cent, live in extreme poverty).[18] Honduras experienced uneven fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals. Of the 82 indicators assumed by the country, the government reported eight as achieved.[19] Poverty is exacerbated by limited income-generating opportunities and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. This restricts prospects for sustainable development, particularly for vulnerable groups. Internal migrants, returnees, repatriated migrants, households headed by single mothers, teen mothers and grandmothers caring for grandchildren whose parents have migrated[20] are particularly vulnerable and lack access to housing and services. Analysis of the economically-active population shows women at a distinct disadvantage compared to men. According to 2013 data of the National Statistics Institute (INE), although women make up 53 per cent of the total working age population, only 37.2 per cent participate in the workforce, compared with 72.1 per cent of men. Severe economic insecurity is reported among internally displaced households.[14] Honduras has the highest rate of non-studying and non-working youth (27.5 per cent) in the sub-region[21], increasing the likelihood of these young people emigrating or joining groups linked to organized crime. Over the past two years, the Government has promoted several social welfare programmes: For a Better Life, the Alliance for the Dry Corridor, the Alliance for

[11] CEPAL (2014) Observatory on Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean.
[12] IUDPAS (2014) Citizen perception of insecurity and victimization in Honduras, Executive Report, p. 7.
[13] Government of Honduras (2010) Vision for the Country 2010-2038 and National Plan 2010-2020.
[14] CIPPDV, INE, UNHCR, JIPS and ERIC-SJ (2015) Characterization of internal displacement in Honduras, November 2015. Forced displacement is an emerging yet invisible problems, which explains the scarcity of data. A survey undertaken in 20 municipalities showed 41,000 households were displaced by violence and insecurity between 2004-2014; i.e. about 4 per cent of the population in these municipalities. Some were displaced more than once (about 10 per cent).
[15] Republic of Honduras (2013) Executive Decree no. PCM-053-2013.
[16] UNDP (2015) Mid-term Evaluation of the Project Strengthening the Rule of Law for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Honduras.
[17] UNDP (2015) Human Development Report 2015.
[18] INE (2015) Permanent Survey of Multiple Households, 2014.
[19] Government of Honduras, 2015 MDG Report.
[20] Internal and international migration has been historically associated with economic reasons and more lately with high levels of violence and criminality. Source: CIPPDV, INE, UNHCR, JIPS and ERIC-SJ (2015) Characterization of internal displacement in Honduras, November 2015.
[21] Marc Hanson (2016). Migration, U.S. assistance, and youth opportunities in central America. Washington Office on Latin America: Advocacy of Human Rights in the Americas, February 2016.

Prosperity in the Northern Triangle and, recently, the Alliance for La Mosquitia. The impact of these programmes is yet to be evaluated.

6. To **improve income generation for excluded populations**, UNDP has promoted micro and small businesses, supporting insertion in supply chains and providing access to financing through revolving funds.[22] Through the Small Grants Programme financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP strengthened community-based women's groups in La Mosquitia and the country's southern zone, improving income generation and environmental management practices. A lesson learned, and an opportunity, for the new Country Programme is the importance of focusing on certain productive sectors to strengthen value chains and linkages to markets and diversifying partnerships with the private sector.

7. Honduras is **severely affected by natural disasters**, mainly due to climate change.[23] Indigenous and afro-descendant groups live in municipalities vulnerable to climate change (30 of these municipalities are rated highly vulnerable and 51 moderately vulnerable), [24] making their situation even more tenuous due to associated economic losses, including impacts on key sectors of the economy and public services. Thirty-five per cent of the country's working age population is engaged in agriculture, livestock farming, forestry and fishing.[25] These livelihoods are significantly affected by eco-system deterioration caused by unsustainable natural resource use and climate change and by extreme events related to tropical cyclones and the El Niño effect. Between 2014 and 2015, more than 200,000 families were affected by drought in the Dry Corridor,[26] which directly impacted food security of people already living in extreme poverty. Deforestation increase due to changing land use for agriculture and the southern pine beetle infestation (more than 700,000 hectares were lost between 2014 and 2015[27]); soil, water and air contamination by chemicals such as mercury and hazardous waste; and forest fires have increased environmental vulnerability and constitute serious challenges for eco-system conservation, mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Rapid urbanization over the past decades has given rise to neighbourhoods and settlements in high risk areas - a situation which affects quality of housing and access to livelihoods and basic services. This is exacerbated by informality, environmental pollution and vulnerability to disasters.

8. During the previous programming cycle, UNDP supported the establishment of legislative and policy frameworks and institutional strengthening to mainstream climate risks. Tools for risk assessment, early warning and recovery planning for floods and droughts were adopted.[28] At local levels, technical risk reduction capacity was developed in highly vulnerable municipalities in Francisco Morazán and Choluteca, with emphasis on urban risk reduction and urban planning. UNDP also supported the adoption of environmental and social safeguards to ensure sustainable management of natural resources, prioritizing community participation.[29] According to recent evaluations of the GEF projects,[30] a number of best practices in sustainable management of natural resources and organization of artisanal fisheries were documented in the pine-oak forest corridor of Olancho and in La Mosquitia.

9. In the new programme cycle, UNDP has the opportunity to enhance resilience in communities vulnerable to climate change, taking into account the interplay with health and other social determinants, trough implementing a comprehensive, issue-based approach to

[22] FODM (2014) Final Evaluation of the Joint Programme on Human Development, Youth, Employment and Migration.
[23] Germanwatch (2015) Index of Global Climate Risk.
[24] COPECO (2012) Estimation of vulnerable municipalities and municipal vulnerability index.
[25] Observatory of the Labour Market, Ministry of Labour and Social Security (2010).
[26] UTSAN (2015)
[27] ICF/CONAPROFOR (2015) National Emergency Plan to control the Southern Pine Beetle infestation.
[28] UNDP (2013) Final Evaluation of the Project Implementing Early Recovery/Resilience/Response Policy in Honduras.
[29] UNDP (2014) Final Evaluation of the Project Promotion Integrated Management of Eco-Systems and Natural Resources in Honduras.
[30] UNDP (2016) Final Evaluation of the Project Conservation of biodiversity in the productive lands of indigenous peoples in the Mosquitia. Final Evaluation of the Project Incorporating the conservation of bio-diversity in pine and oak forest management.

natural resource governance and livelihoods creation, and the promotion of sustainable practices and productive landscapes.

10. Learning from the previous cycle, UNDP will expand and diversify partnerships and strategic coordination with and among government ministries, both at local and national levels, to overcome functional silos and achieve a more sustainable impact, and with the private sector.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The overarching focus of the new Country Programme is reducing vulnerabilities and inequalities, so that *no one is left behind*. The Country Programme is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, national priorities[31] and the 2014-2017 UNDP Strategic Plan. It will contribute to three of the five outcomes of the 2017-2021 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The 2030 Agenda forms the basis of the UNDAF, and therefore of the Country Programme, and is an opportunity for adding value to national planning and management using a results- and rights-based approach. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17, in particular, are foundations of the new Country Programme. UNDP will support development of normative, institutional and financial frameworks to implement these SDGs. UNDP will draw upon lessons learned from MDG implementation, which underlined the importance of integrating local governments and local actors when delivering the development agenda. The Country Programme will have a predominantly local, participatory, issue-based approach to achieve subnational, national and global results. Localizing SDGs will put communities, their priorities and their resources at the center of sustainable development. The Country Programme will promote a good governance model, taking into account formal, informal and traditional contexts for more constructive interactions, participation and ownership by actors. This localized approach will provide the flexibility to replicate and scale-up progressively from territorial to national level and to expand according to resource availability. National priorities have guided the geographical prioritization of the new Country Programme, focusing on La Mosquitia, the Dry Corridor, the Lenca region and thirty municipalities with the highest violence levels.

12. To ensure ownership and sustainability of results, the Country Programme includes a component dedicated to strengthening institutional and technical capacities of national partners to plan, develop and deliver services using an inclusive, transparent and rights-based approach. UNDP will focus on most vulnerable and excluded populations. As such, the Country Programme is designed according to a complementary and integrated approach for promoting inclusion and resilience. To achieve greater impact, UNDP will expand its partnership strategy, looking for alliances with new actors, such as multilateral financial organizations, the private sector (20/20 Agenda[32]) and other national institutions. South-South cooperation will expand to support knowledge exchange, experiences and best practices among countries in the region on issues of democratic governance, citizen security, climate change and localizing SDGs, in addition to advocacy for emerging issues.

UNDAF Outcome: Vulnerable Hondurans in targeted municipalities have improved the exercise of their rights, with more effective, inclusive and transparent institutions, through broad and effective citizen participation (SDGs 5, 10, 16 and 17).

13. UNDP will support institutional reforms for effective and transparent participation in democratic spaces, including for vulnerable populations. UNDP will continue assisting the National Population Registry for the provision of civil documentation and the Supreme

[31] National priorities are identified in key national planning documents, namely, Visión País (2010-2038), Plan de Nación (2010-2022), Government Strategic Plan (2014-2018) and sectoral cabinets' plans.

[32] Honduras 20/20 is an initiative promoted by the Government with the support of private enterprise to generate 600,000 employment opportunities in the next five years with a $13 billion investment.

Electoral Court for equitable political representation. UNDP will facilitate multisector dialogue with political parties and civil society to strengthen democratic processes and increase women's participation.

14. UNDP will promote dialogue on natural resource governance with indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, with special attention to women, strengthening capacities to manage their territories in accordance with national laws and regulations. UNDP will facilitate the design of a national mechanism for free and informed consultation (ILO Convention 169)[33] of these communities.

15. In coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP will contribute to capacity development of institutions responsible for implementing the National Human Rights Plan and other relevant treaties. Main partners will be the Secretariat of Human Rights, Justice, Governance and Decentralization, National Commission on Human Rights, representatives of indigenous organizations, CSOs and academia.

16. As part of SDG localization, UNDP will strengthen results-based management capacity of national and local governments under criteria of inclusion, transparency, effectiveness and accountability. UNDP will support spaces for citizen participation, such as the Municipal Transparency Committees, to improve transparency. These activities will support national and international efforts to combat corruption and impunity.

UNDAF Outcome: The Honduran population, particularly those in vulnerable situations in municipalities experiencing high levels of violence and crime, improve their conditions of living, citizen security and access to protection mechanisms, with broad citizen participation. (SDGs 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17).

17. To support implementing the Comprehensive Policy on Coexistence and Citizen Security and the National Policy for the Justice and Security Sector, UNDP - with key partners such as USAID and the World Bank - will continue promoting and expanding interventions to prevent negative behaviours and violence and strengthening municipal plans for coexistence and safer municipalities. UNDP will work with local authorities to create and renovate public spaces and economically empower youth. In partnership with the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNDP will facilitate spaces for dialogue and access to alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, alleviating pressure on the justice system and promoting a culture of dialogue and coexistence. In line with the Ministry of Security's institutional strategy, UNDP will support development of technical and managerial capacities of institutions responsible for prevention policies and future small arms control programme.

18. UNDP will continue supporting the Observatories of Violence for the generation of timely and reliable information that is sensitive to gender and other vulnerable groups. This information will serve for the development, implementation and evaluation of public policies and programmes based on evidence and aligned with regional strategies to prevent violence of the Central American Integration System. UNDP will strengthen municipal citizen security committees for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of municipal security plans.

UNDAF Outcome: The population in conditions of poverty and vulnerability to food insecurity in the prioritized regions and municipalities has increased their production and productivity, access to decent work, income and responsible consumption, taking into account climate change and eco-system conservation and sustainable management (SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17).

[33] ILO, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), 1989.

19. UNDP will contribute to social protection through the reduction of poverty and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. UNDP will promote production models that embrace agricultural diversification and value chains based on sustainable agro-forestry, silvopastoralism, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture systems. UNDP will facilitate access to green financing, technical assistance and markets through promoting green commodities and supporting the organization of producers into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with equitable access to benefits. UNDP will prioritize investment in the production and safe storage of water and sustainable natural resources management to improve livelihood resilience and quality of life.

20. UNDP will promote insertion of youth and women into the labour market, while preserving the family-work life balance. UNDP will support a one-stop model for promoting employment, employability and entrepreneurship, providing access to market information and financing through rural banks and revolving funds, matching services, vocational training and career guidance. UNDP will encourage public-private partnerships for employment programmes that improve conditions in communities under the principles of the Global Compact, in collaboration with the Association of Municipalities of Honduras, the Secretariat of Economic Development, the Honduran Council of Private Enterprises and the Chambers of Commerce.

21. UNDP will prioritize the development of national and local risk reduction capacities, disaster preparedness and post-disaster recovery planning. At local levels, UNDP will focus on supporting early warning and action systems, livelihood recovery and land use planning, taking into account resilience, natural resource conservation gender, and ethnicity. At the national level, UNDP will work with international partners, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and government entities to promote the institutional framework necessary for implementing a climate financing strategy articulated in the budget planning process and results-based management of national development policies, in compliance with international agreements. UNDP will support the development of a system for monitoring public expenditures on mitigation and adaptation to climate change. UNDP will continue to provide technical support toward fulfilment of the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement, including the submission of Nationally Determined Contributions to Climate Change, National Appropriate Mitigation Actions, the National REDD+ Strategy and the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.

III. Programme and risk management

22. This document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned at the country level. Accountability and responsibilities are prescribed in the operating policies and procedures of the organization and its internal controls framework.

23. To facilitate implementation of the SDGs at local levels and ensure closer proximity to target groups, UNDP will strengthen its presence in the field through establishing three multi-project offices in Puerto Lempira, Intibucá and Tela, where many excluded and vulnerable populations live. UNDP will continue to play an active role in the G16, the group of international development cooperation institutions formed after the 1998 Hurricane Mitch emergency to improve coordination, information sharing and advocacy.

24. In the context of the UNDAF 2017-2021, UNDP will participate in the UNDAF Outcomes Groups and joint United Nations programmes. UNDP will support implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting Delivering as One.

25. The Office recognizes the importance of risk mitigation and the need for flexibility in planning and implementation to accommodate contingencies. Primary operational risks

include crime and violence, high levels of corruption, institutional weaknesses and natural disasters, which have the potential to delay or thwart implementation. The Office will strengthen its risk management approaches with other United Nations partners and will undertake an annual review with the government to identify adjustments that may be required in the Country Programme implementation strategy. UNDP will regularly update its business continuity plan and will implement Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfers to expand its pool of reliable partners. Cost Recovery Methodology (Executive Board Decision 2013/9), and corporate social and environmental standards will be applied.

26. The Office recognizes the challenges of resource mobilization. Honduras is considered a middle income country. The Office will mobilize resources together with the government, making use of corporate and regional resource mobilization capacities to diversify financing sources. Climate change funding opportunities are of special relevance.

27. The Country Programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. National implementation modality will be applied for projects, with UNDP providing management support as needed. Other modalities will be considered, such as United Nations joint programming and NGO implementation. UNDP direct implementation may be applied depending on context and urgency. The Country Programme will be implemented according to principles of transparency and results-based management in line with UNDP's commitment to the International Aid Transparency Initiative. Fast-track procedures for response to emergencies may be requested as needed, taking into account the country's vulnerability to natural events and epidemics (Dengue, Zika, etc.). The Office has recently completed a restructuring process to ensure a relevant, cost-effective and efficient structure.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. The Country Programme monitoring and evaluation strategy reflects the guidelines of the UNDP Strategic Plan, UNDP Evaluation Policy and is in line with results-based management requirements. The strategy will focus on four areas: i) development of organizational and operational capacities; ii) design and customization of M&E tools and mechanisms; iii) allocation of at least two per cent of the budget to M&E; and iv) knowledge management for effective and efficient interventions and improved communication.

29. The Country Programme monitoring will take place via the Results Framework. Indicators will be disaggregated by gender and priority target groups. The use of the Gender Marker will reflect budget allocations for gender-related interventions. National information sources, such as the National Autonomous University of Honduras, Bureau of Statistics and Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources, and global sources, such as the World Bank, United Nations Stats and United Nations Council on Human Rights will be used. UNDP will support development and updating of the country's Multidimensional Poverty Index. UNDP will establish collaborative partnerships with academic institutions and think tanks to create a research agenda that will guide Country Programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Evaluation Plan includes an annual review of the Results Framework and an evaluation of UNDP contributions. UNDP will conduct interim and final evaluations of the GEF-funded project portfolio, the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the SDG Fund and the UN-REDD Joint Programme.

30. The M&E strategy will serve as the basis for knowledge management and communication on UNDP results. An effective communication and outreach strategy will be devised for this purpose.

Annex: Results and resources framework for Honduras (2017-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR OBJECTIVE[1]: A modern, transparent, accountable, effective and competitive State.				
SDG: 5. Gender Equality; 10. Reduced Inequalities; 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities; 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and 17. Partnerships for the Goals.				
UNDAF OUTCOME (OR EQUIVILENT) INVOLVING UNDP: Vulnerable Hondurans in target communities have improved the exercise of their rights, with more effective, inclusive and transparent institutions, through broad and effective citizen participation.				
RELATED 2014-2017 STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: O2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
INDICATOR(S) OF UNDAF OUTCOME, BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY, RESPONSIBLE AGENCY**[2]	**INDICATIVE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME**	**MAIN PARTNER AND COUNTERPART FRAMEWORK**[3]	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
Indicator: % fulfillment of the recommendations of the United Nations Universal System issued by agencies of Treaties/Conventions, and Rapporteurs on Human Rights. Baseline and Target: TBD	Source: United Nations System, OHCHR Reports; and UPR Reports. Frequency: Annual Responsible Agency: Rapporteur/Secretariat for Human Rights	**P1: Institutions of the political-electoral system supported to implement regulatory and institutional reforms to strengthen participation, representation and exercise of human rights.** Indicator 1: Number of citizen participation mechanisms used in decision-making (disaggregated by type, impact on inclusion of women and other vulnerable/ target group). Baseline (2016): 3 (Inter-party dialogue, Academy of Parliamentarians, civil society dialogue) Target: 8 Source: Annual reports of agencies supported. Frequency: Annual Indicator 2: Extent to which capacity of the Electoral Management Body to perform its functions has improved.[4] Baseline (2016): Capacity partially improved (3) Target: Capacity largely improved (4) Source: Supreme Electoral Court Frequency: Annual Indicator 3: Level of trust in the Supreme Electoral Court	CONADEH, SJDHGD, CONAPREV, Public Ministry, CSOs, TSE, RNP, IPM, Hondutel, municipalities, INAM, SCGG, AMHON OHCHR, UNV, UN Women, ILO EU, SDC, USAID South-South Cooperation (Electoral issues/ political participation)	**Regular 550,000** **Other 22,214,220**

[1] Ley para Establecimiento de una Visión de País y la Adopción de un Plan de Nación para Honduras, Decrees no. 286-2009 and 182-210; www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/128-ley-para-establecimiento-de-una-vision-de-pais-y-la-adpcion-de-un-plan-de-nacion-para-honduras.

[2] Acronyms for: **IUDPAS/UNAH**: Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security of the National Autonomous University of Honduras; **EPHPM**: Multi-Purpose Household Survey; **ICF**: Forest Conservation Institute; **SAG**: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

[3] Acronyms for: **AECID**: Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development; **AMHON**: Association of Municipalities of Honduras; **CABEI**: Central American Bank for Economic Integration; **CENIS**: National Social Information Centre; **COHEP**: Honduran Council of Private Enterprise; **CONADEH**: National Commission for Human Rights; **CONAPREV**: National Mechanism for Prevention of Torture; **COPECO**: Permanent Cooperation for contingencies; **ICF**: Forest Conservation Institute; **IDB**: Inter-American Development Bank; **IDECOAS-FHIS**: Community Development, Water and Sanitation Institute - Honduran Social Investment Fund; **INAM**: National Institute for Women; **IPM**: Military Pension Institute; **IUDPAS/UNAH**: Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security of the National Autonomous University of Honduras; **RNP**: National Population Register; **SAG**: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; **SCGG**: Ministry of General Coordination of the Government of Honduras; **SDC**: Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation; **SEDEC**: Ministry of Economic Development; **SEDIS**: Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion; **SEPOL**: Police Online Statistical System; **SICA**: Central American Integration System; **SJDHGD**: Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, Governance and Decentralization; **TSE**: Supreme Electoral Court.

[4] 0= UNDP is not building capacity of EMB; 1= Capacity has not improved; 2= Capacity very partially improved; 3= Capacity partially improved; and 4= Capacity largely improved.

		(disaggregated by gender, age and target group) Baseline (2014): 42.5/100 Target: 48/100 Source: LAPOP's Barometer of the Americas Frequency: every two years **P2: Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations supported.** Indicator: % fulfillment of UPR recommendations supported by UNDP (disaggregated depending on relevance by gender, ethnic and other target groups). Baseline (2015): 11% (16) Target: 20% (30) Source: Under-Secretary for Human Rights/UPR – Mid-term Report; Next UPR 2020 Frequency: Every five years **P3: Institutions supported for more transparent and efficient management of basic services delivery.** Indicator 1: Number of institutions using transparent administration mechanisms supported by UNDP. Baseline (2016): 2 (Hondutel, Instituto de Previsión Militar) Target: 3 Public Institutions Source: Hondutel/IPM Frequency: Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR OBJECTIVE[5]: Honduras is developed in democracy, with security and without violence.				
SDG: 5. Gender Equality; 10. Reduced Inequalities; 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and 17. Partnerships for the Goals.				
UNDAF OUTCOME (OR EQUIVILENT) INVOLVING UNDP: The Honduran population, particularly those in vulnerable situations in municipalities experiencing high levels of violence and crime, improve their conditions of living, citizen security and access to protection mechanisms, with broad citizen participation				
RELATED 2014-2017 STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: O3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
Indicator 1. Number of victims of intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, disaggregated by gender and age. BL: 2015 = 60.0 homicides/100 mil hab. Target: 33 (2021)[6] Indicator 2. % of population considers insecurity the country's main problem. Baseline (2014): 7 of every 10	Source: Ministry of Security, Observatories of Violence, IUDPAS/UNAH Frequency: Annual Responsible Agency: Ministry of Security Source: IUDPAS Survey on victimization and violence perception Frequency: Every two years	**P1: Strengthened capacity to prevent violence in 10 of the country's 30 most violent municipalities.** Indicator 1: % change in violence levels in priority municipalities (disaggregated by type of violence, vulnerable group, gender and age). Baseline (2016): -6.45% average in 5 municipalities Target (2022): 25% average reduction in 10 municipalities Source: Observatories of Violence, SEPOL. Frequency: Biannual	Ministry of Security, municipalities, UNAH, judiciary, private sector, COHEP, Chambers of Commerce, IDECOAS-FHIS, AMHON UN Women, UNV, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNHCR USAID, World Bank, EU, AECID, SICA South-South	**Regular 200,000** **Other 10,624,116**

[5] Ibid.

[6] Visión de País: www.se.gob.hn/media files/leyes/LC_10.pdf, pg. 145.

citizens. Target: 5 of every 10[7]	Responsible Agency: IUDPAS	Indicator 2: Number of cases resolved using alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, disaggregated by type of conflict, gender, age, actors and target groups. Baseline (2015): 564 cases. Target: 2,500 cases. Source: Municipalities, Municipal Mediation Units Frequency: Biannual **P2: Improved municipal capacity for citizen security management (incl. assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation)** Indicator 1: Number of target municipalities that implement evidence-based municipal security plans with reduced levels of violence (disaggregated by type of violence, gender, age and other target groups). Baseline (2016): 5 (Tela, Choloma, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa) Target: 12 Source: Municipalities/Ministry of Security Frequency: Annual	Cooperation (Citizen security)	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR OBJECTIVE[8]: A productive Honduras, generating opportunities and decent employment, which uses its natural resources in a sustainable manner and reduces environmental vulnerability.

SDG: 1. No Poverty, 2. Zero Hunger, 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 7. Affordable and Clean Energy, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10. Reduced Inequality, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12. Responsible Production and Consumption, 13. Climate Action, 14. Life Below Water, 15. Life on Land and 17. Partnerships for the Goals.

UNDAF OUTCOME (OR EQUIVILENT) INVOLVING UNDP:
Populations in conditions of poverty and vulnerability to food insecurity in prioritized regions e increase production and productivity, gain access to decent work, increase income and responsible consumption, while taking into account climate change, conservation and sustainable management of eco-systems.

RELATED 2014-2017 STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:
O1: Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

Indicator 1: Percentage change of annual household income disaggregated by gender and economic activity. Sum of secondary principal income BL: TBD Target: Increase of 7%. Indicator 2: Hectares of land managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime. Baseline: 0 Target: 450,000	Source: INE, EPHPM Frequency: Annual Responsible Agency: INE Source: MiAmbiente (ICF, SAG) Frequency: Annual Responsible Agency: MiAmbiente	**P1: Sustainable and resilient practices incorporated into the livelihoods of groups in extreme poverty.** Indicator 1: Number of households in extreme poverty having access to new diversified livelihoods to withstand shocks (data disaggregated by single parent headed households, gender and other vulnerability criteria). Baseline (2015): 1,784 (1040 women and 744 men) Target: 20,000 households Source: INE, EPHPM/ Partnership for the Dry Corridor	MiAmbiente, SAG, SCGG, SEDIS, SEDEC, municipalities, CSOs, AMHON, COHEP/ private sector FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UN Women, UNHCR SDC, EU, CABEI, GEF, IDB, World Bank South-South cooperation (Climate Change/private sector development)	**Regular 1,000,000** **Other 57,382,284**

[7] No official target has been determined by the government, this is an estimation based on the average of 50 per cent reduction of violence and on the Plan de Nación target.

[8] Ibid.

		/FAO/WFP/CENIS Frequency: Annual Indicator 2: Number of households with small and medium irrigation and water works (Data disaggregated by single headed households, gender and other vulnerability criteria) Baseline (2015): 8,397 (Disaggregated data not available) Target: 30,000 Source INE, EPHPM/ Partnership for the Dry Corridor/FAO/PMA/CENIS Frequency: Annual **P2: Vulnerable communities, including women and youth, access environmentally friendly value chains and markets incorporating sustainable management practices for productive landscapes.** Indicator 1: Number of people accessing income sources linked to sustainable climate change management initiatives (Disaggregated by gender, age, other vulnerability criteria and type of intervention, i.e., adaptation or mitigation to climate change or natural resource management) Baseline (2015): 1,670 (570 women, 1,100 men) Target: 20,000 (50% women) Source: SERNA Frequency: Annual Indicator 2: Extent to which the enabling environment, disaggregated in legal, policy and institutional framework, are in place for conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems [9] Baseline (2015): Not adequately (1) Target: Partially (3) Source: SERNA, Official Gazette Frequency: Annual **P3: Improved national and local capacities for disaster risk and climate change management with special attention to the contribution of women.** Indicator 1: Extent to which the enabling environment legal, policy, institutional and financial frameworks are in place for Risk Management associated with Climate Change[10] Baseline (2016): Not Adequately (1)	

9 1= Not adequately, 2= Very partially, 3= Partially and 4= Largely.

10 1= Not adequately, 2= Very partially, 3= Partially and 4 = Largely.

		Target: Partially (3) Source: Ministry for General Coordination of Government/COPECO Frequency: Annual Indicator 2: Number of municipalities incorporating actions to reduce disaster risk and adaptation to climate change in their municipal investment plans Baseline (2016): 6 Target: 15 Source: SERNA, AMHON, municipalities Frequency: Annual **P4: Improved opportunities for economic development of women and youth.** Indicator 1: Number of persons inserted in the labour market (disaggregated by supply chains, type of support received, target/ vulnerable group, age and gender, namely youth and women). Baseline (2015): 1,600 (No disaggregated data available) Target: 10,000 (50% women) Source: Labour Ministry/COHEP/Chambers of Commerce Frequency: Annual Indicator 2: Number of persons accessing business development services for establishing micro and small businesses articulated with sustainable supply chains and markets (disaggregated by type of support, sector, youth and women per target/vulnerable group) Baseline (2015): 1,600 (No disaggregated data available) Target: 20,000 (50% women) Source: municipalities, Labour Ministry, financial institutions, SAG, SEDEC Frequency: Annual		